

**CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF IMPERATIVE SENTENCES IN
ENGLISH AND BANGGAI LANGUAGE**



THESIS

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in partial fulfillment of Requirement for Sarjana Degree
at English Department**

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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
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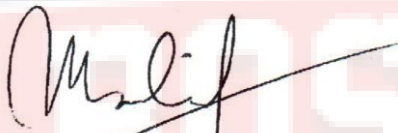
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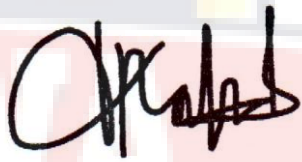
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PERNYATAAN

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa skripsi yang berjudul **“The Contrastive Analysis of Imperative Sentences in English and Banggai language”** Beserta seluruh isinya adalah benar-benar karya saya sendiri, bukan karya hasil plagiat. Saya siap menanggung resiko/sanksi apabila ternyata ditemukan adanya perbuatan tercela yang melanggar etika keilmuan dalam karya saya ini, termaksud adanya klaim dari pihak lain terhadap keaslian karya saya ini.

Makassar, 22 desember 2020

Yang membuat pernyataan



Moh.Irsan

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Writer

ABSTRAK

Moh.Irsan. 4516051007. *Analisis Kontrasif Kalimat Imperatif dalam Bahasa Inggris dan Bahasa Banggai*. Program sastra dan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Sastra. Universitas Bosowa. Dibimbing oleh : Dahlia D. Moelier dan Ramli

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat struktur kalimat perintah, permintaan, saran dan larangan dalam bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Banggai. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif dan kontrasif.

Metode deskriptif digunakan untuk menjelaskan kalimat perintah, permintaan, saran dan larangan dalam bahasa Inggris dan Banggai. Metode kontras digunakan untuk menganalisis perbedaan antara perintah, permintaan, saran dan larangan dalam bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Banggai.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa adanya perbedaan dan persamaan antara bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Banggai yaitu dari segi struktur kalimat dan juga pola kalimat itu sendiri. Kalimat imperative dalam bahasa Banggai pada umumnya lebih fleksibel penggunaannya, ada yang diawali oleh predikat, objek dan ada juga yang diawali oleh subjek, predikat, dan objek, kemudian diakhiri oleh tanda titik dan tanda seru. Sementara dalam bahasa Inggris kebanyakan pola kalimatnya selalu diawali oleh predikat, dan objek kemudian diakhiri oleh tanda titik dan juga tanda seru.

Kata kunci: *Kalimat Imperatif, Analisis Kontrasif, Bahasa Inggris, Bahasa Banggai.*

ABSTRACT

Moh.Irsan. 4516051007. *The Contrastive Analysis of Imperative Sentences in English and Banggai language*. English language and Literature program, Faculty of Letters. Universitas Bosowa. Supervised by : Dahlia D. Moelier and Ramli.

This study aims to see the sentence structure of command, request, suggestion and prohibition in English and Banggai language. This research used descriptive and contrastive methods.

Descriptive method is used to explain sentences of command, request, suggestion and prohibition in English and Banggai language. The contrasting method is used to analyze the difference between command, request, suggestion and prohibition in English and Banggai language.

The results of this study indicate that there are differences and similarities between English and Banggai, namely in terms of sentence structure and sentence patterns themselves. Imperative sentences in Banggai are generally more flexible in use, some are preceded by a predicate, an object and some are preceded by a subject, predicate, and object, then end with a period and an exclamation mark. While in English, most sentence patterns are always preceded, predicate, and object, then end with a period and an exclamation point.

Keyword: *Imperative Sentence, Contrastive Analysis, English, Banggai Language,*

LIST OF THE SYMBOL

S = Subject

P = predicate

C = Complement

O = Object

A = Adverb

Neg = negative

Aux = auxiliary

Con = Conditional

Req = Request



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LIST OF APPENDICES

Yaku = I

komu = you

Yana = she/he

Kami = we

Yanila = they

Busoiyo = wash

Tolongge = please

Bukayo = Open

Tapono = door

Tabea = Could you

Mongolikene = buy

bokum = cloth

bolu = new

munggubai = Make

mengko = one

Singgayo = Come over

Polalaing = go

Posinggat = together

Kalu mola = It is better

banggalo = stop

bassup = smoking

Nyai = Don't

Molitio = be mad

Pakeo = wear

Manggan = eat

Lukis = cake

meja bukkono = on the table

mansau = shower

poopok= night

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consisted of background, reason for choosing the title, identification of problem, scope of the research, research questions, objectives of the research, and significance of the research.

A. Background

Human being are social creature who need one another, interact with the society as well as they cannot separate themselves with others. Moreover, they are not developing well without other people or their society. The existence of the society is determined in fulfilling their needs. In this case, it certainly needs a connecting tool that is a language. Language is a system, just like any other system systematic. System means a patterned regular arrangement which make up the whole so that it can be meaningful or functional. The system is formed by a number of elements that are interrelated with one another functionally. It is not different from a language consisting of elements arranged regularly according to a certain pattern and form a unity. Language is built from the habits of society and closely related to the culture where he is. Habits community will influence the development process and development of the language itself.

According to Dewi (2009: 1), language activities what humans do to communicate, in fact is an activity for expression of forms or symbols that has meaning to the referent or the other person. Based on its use, a language has several variations or styles, called varies because the use of language by different

people according to the group of society itself. The use of language must be adapted to the situation and objects discussion, so that language activities can run smoothly and can achieve that goal desiredly. Language style is a way of conveying thoughts through a distinctive language pay attention to the soul and personality of language users (Tarigan, 2009: 211).

Language provides a much wider and more complex possibility than can be obtained using the media. Language must be the sound produced by human speech. the sound itself must be a symbol or symbol. In everyday communication, one of the most commonly used tools is the language, both spoken and written which is close us to the language, especially Indonesian,of it is not necessary to deepen and learn Indonesian language further. As a result, as language users, Indonesians are not skillfine in using language. A united weakness oral or non-standard communication is very practical because we are not careful language. As a result, we have difficulty in using more standardized and regular language of writing or language.

Language means communication between members of the public in the form of sound symbols produced by human speech; Language is also a tool of self-expression as well as a tool to show an identity. Therefore, language is very important and has close relation with human's activities. It can unite the society, nation and state.

Language described almost about everything, not as it was how to talk, but described how the human live. When somebody needs to communicate with the individuals, they require aimplies of communication, which is commonly called

language. There are so many languages which are spoken in the world. One of the important international languages is English. English is significant because it is an international language which is widely used in international context. Ramelan (2002:8) states that with dialect, people might express and share his thoughts and wishes to other individuals such as when he requires an offer assistance from other people.

Language is a system of oral or written symbols that can communicate ideas, emotions, and experiences (Saadi, 2015:23). Language is unique and also valuable to the uses. According to Chaer (2003:78), dialect could have been a verbal device for communication. Image of subjective sound whies was utilized by a bunch of community individuals to associated and recognize them. Within the improvement period, particularly in creating nation of Indonesia culture, neighborhood dialect plays critical part in supporting Indonesia dialect as the national dialect, especially in improving lexicon. Territorial character or implies of communication in neighborhood individuals and as one of the national personality in common. According to Chomsky (1975:4) a human language is a system of top notch complexity. To come to comprehend a human language would have been a super intellectual achievement for a creature no longer particularly designs to accomplish this task. Arwin (2012:1) assumed that some primates have the capability to learn complex system. But language in all its multi dimensionality still seems was the human species. In the development era, especially in developing country of Indonesia culture, local language plays important role in supporting Indonesia language as the national language, particularly in enriching

vocabulary Regional identity or a meant of communication in local people and as one of the national identity in general

According to Dormeier (1945:35) Geographically, Banggai Regency is located on the eastern peninsula of Sulawesi. Tomini Regency in the north, Tolo Bay in the south, in the west with the Peleng Strait, and the Maluku Sea in the east. Bangkep Regency which is the only maritime district in Central Sulawesi consists of 342 islands with 5 medium-size islands. Peleng island (2,340 km²), Banggai island (268 km²), Bangkuring island (145 km²) Pulau Salue Besar (84 km²), and Labobo island (80 km²). The other 118 are small islands. 123 islands Bangkep has a land area of 3,160.46 km² and sea area of 18,828.10 km² which is administratively consisting of 12 districts, namely 7 districts in Peleng Island, 2 districts on Banggai Island, and 3 subdistricts on the islands other small. The people of noble descent are descendants of Banginsah blood and Babato blood descendants. Banginsah blood descendants deserve the title of King and other positions such as kale, the Commission caught, (Major Ngopa, Lau Capitan, Jogugu, and Old law). Mian tuu and Jimalaha; whereas Babato blood descent only in Jugogo's office, old law, mian tuu, and Jimalaha. These posts are councils that assist Tomundo and carry out the mandate of the kingdom according to their fields. Major Ngopa: Viceroy, Capitan Lau: Commander of the armed Forces, Jogugu: Minister of Home Affairs, Old Law, court Kale, Religious Affairs, Mian Tuu: expert staff and Jimalaha: government assistant. The selection of person occupying the position was chosen by deliberation and consensus, by Basalo

Sangkap, but this activity has ended since 1939 with the death of 39th Banggai King Awaludin, Dormeier (1945:37).

The royal leadership that is developed is collective collegial, meaning that even though each has the authority given to him, in practice it is carried out and decided together, and carried out with full responsibility. This collegial collective leadership will be felt when faced with crucial issues, such as the election of a leader or Raja Banggai, usually the one who determines is Basalo, not the King himself who appoints his successor. Therefore, in the social system, the Banggai Kingdom from a long time ago has preceded collegial and democratic collective leadership, and has also been developed by the community on a daily basis.

Dormeier (1945:40) stated that Banggai language constitute tool of communication in Banggai is widely used in all aspect of life in Banggai. In society of Banggai there are many types of speech act one of them is imperative. Imperative is one of the most important acts, because it is so closely tied to the culture. Some considerations should have been highlighted such as the hearer's age, social position, and the level of familiarity between the participants and the degree of offence, and many more social factors.

The learning of language phenomena has been taken for a few previous centuries. It was acknowledged as linguistics. Hartman (2004:22) stated that linguistic was the area of learn about of the language. Thus, linguistics could be described as the study of language as man's ability to communicate, as person expression, as the frequent heritage of a speech community, as spoken sound, and written text nowadays, the learning of linguistics consists of wide fields which

learn different subjects. For example reading sound the region of phonology sentence structure was the vicinity of syntax, and analyzing meaning is the region of semantics.

According to Kurniawati (2013:18), a sentence involves of full bunch of words passing on a message and appropriate to the linguistic run the exhibit of a dialect. It implies that a bunch of phrases was known as a sentence on the off chance that it fulfills the syntactic run the exhibit and consists of a meaning. Yarmohammadi (2002) explained in order to determine both differences and similarities between them; contrastive analysis was concerned with the comparison of two or more languages or subsystems of languages. The analysis in comparing both languages could have been a possible way to solve the problem of interferences between Acehnese and English the main study in this research was contrasting the structure of Banggai and English Imperative sentence. As Kusumawati (2009:16) stated, contrastive examination between two dialects, that source dialect and target dialect can offer assistance educator to discover the forecast and unravel the impedances. The investigation in comparing both of dialects was the conceivable way to unravel the issue of interferer between Banggai and English.

B. Reason for Choosing the Title

There were some reasons choosing contrastive analysis of imperative sentences in English and Banggai language as the title of this thesis, there were as follows:

The writer was interested in observing Banggai because the writer of expected to add more knowledge in the field of imperatives so the writer wanted to

compare Banggai language and English in terms of imperative sentences. The analysis results could be beneficial for the readers generally for speaking and English and Banggai to comprehend more specifically. Learning perspectives in both languages to encourage understanding with knowledge of this perspective that could empower student in general or student of English to memorize about English easily. In addition, the writer wanted to inform readers in general and the Banggai community in many particular aspects that could contrast with English as an international language.

C. Identification of the Problem

In the research, the writer found some problems in contrastive analysis the imperative sentences in English and Banggai language that became subjects of analysis.

The local speakers of the Banggai language were always confused to gain the basic form, especially in classifying categories which were close to grammatical structures and based on usage context. From the semantics side, the local people of Banggai tend to decide each category of the basic sentences as it was in basic side not based on its setting interpretation as well.

D. Scope of the Research

In agreement with the title stated, the contrastive analysis of imperative sentences in English and Banggai language, the writer found some problems to be analysed in the further chapter. The sentences had many differences.

E. Research Questions

In the line of the research background, the problems of the analysis were formulated in answering to the following questions:

- a. What were the differences between English and Banggai imperative sentences?
- b. How were the structures of imperative sentences in English and Banggai language?

F. Objective of the Researchs

The objective of the research could be stated as follows:

- a. To find the Structure of Imperative sentence between English And Banggai Language
- b. To find the different between English and Banggai language imperative structure.

G. Significance of the research

Theoretically, this research was expected to help the development of the field of linguistics, especially one of the external aspects, namely the structure of imperative sentence formation in both contrasted languages. The writer selected to analyse imperative sentence because orders, commands, and requests were in everyday's conversation

Practically, this research was expected to provide information about order, command and request sentences in English and Banggai language for readers, especially students or the general public, other a reference in producing other

research works on the concept of imperative sentences in regional languages specially Banggai language.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This theoretical foundation section contained a literature review and theoretical basis.

A. Previous Related Studies

In this study, the writer took imperative sentences in English and in Banggai. Banggai and English had each characteristics and one of these characteristics were the structure of the language. The language structure consists of phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. Phonology is the study of sound patterns and systems and patterns in language human language. Morphology learned about the rules or systems of word formation. Syntax is a part of grammar that discusses the structure of phrases, clauses, and sentences. Semantics is the study of meaning (O'Grady, 2012). The main emphasis of this writing is the contrastive analysis which involves English and Banggai language dialect. Before developing the analysis, it is necessary to define what the term contrastive analysis means. According to Fisiak (1959:284), Contrastive linguistics may generally were characterized as a sub taught of etymological concern with comparisons of two or more dialects or sub frameworks of dialects in other to decide both contrasts and similitudes between them.

Imperative sentence includes expressions of command, invitation, suggestion, advice, and prohibition. In accordance to Downing (2006), the English imperative sentence can function to gave a suggestion, invitation, prohibition and instruction.

Those statements are strengthened by the statement of Azar (2003) who states that English imperative sentence is used to give a command, to make a polite request, to give a direction, advice, prohibition and suggestion.

There are several districts on the island of Banggai consisting of Banggai Luwuk Regency, Banggai Regency in Kepulauan and Banggai Laut Regency. The latter subgroup is characterized by its close body shape to the Devoid or Australoid race. They inhabit the Banggai area precisely in Central Sulawesi Province. Banggai language belongs to the Loaning Language group, which is the group of Denial languages found in Central Sulawesi. Banggai's ungrateful language is characterized by the structure of the Denial language (no). This language is subdivided into Mian Banggai and Mian Sea-Sea dialects. The language system has a sentence structure consisting of subject, predicate, object, complement and adverb. The Proud tribe (Lemelu village) is generally small, consisting of the houses on stilts with the roof of rumbia, some of which have a house without the wall, the foundation, which has been wearing zinc roof, and also some are wearing antenna, their only parabola who have had education or who are not native people Lemelu (entrants) who became teachers, pastors in Lemelu and also who already has an income. This area is located in the mountains. It has a fertile soil, with such soil conditions Lemelu village can produce copra, chocolate, tubers for example: Sweet potatoes, taro, cassava, some also grow corn, and there are also planting fruits for example: watermelon, cucumber therefore the village of Lemelu generally farms.

The Banggai tribe, a tribe that inhabits the Banggai Islands, which is Formerly named original Sea-Sea Tribe, originally from the small, then intact kingdoms now called the Kingdom Banggai, this kingdom has considerable power, even Almost half of the region of Central Sulawesi, but until now After the establishment of the Government of RI, the territory of Banggai kingdom Only in Banggai Kepulauan District and Banggai Regency, with oversees three tribes, namely Banggai tribe, Saluan, and Balantak. That leaving historical evidence such as the royal palace in the city Banggai. Although one kingdom, but the third of this tribe has the customs are very different.

The Banggai language in Eastern Dialect is the language spoken Banggai people who inhabit the eastern part. According to Van den Bergh (2018: 2) in *Spraakunst van Het Banggais*, BB was divided into two regions according to the dialect of the speakers, namely West Banggai and East Banggai. Initially the word Banggai comes from the word *gai*, which means 'maggot or caterpillar' in Maluku Malay. When the inhabitants of Ternate first came to Banggai, they found people who inhabit Banggai Island very much crowded or very full, so they identified with the term associating which means "full like" maggot or caterpillar ". But after a shift the pronunciation pattern of associating becomes Banggai.

Research on Banggai language had developed for a long time and had been widely studied. The Banggai East language was the language used by Banggai people who inhabit the eastern region. According to Van den Bergh (2018) in *Spraakunst van Het Banggais*, West Banggai (WB) divided into two regions according to the dialect of the speakers, West Banggai and East Banggai.

According to Van den Bergh's research (2018), WB divided into two the major dialects were West Banggai Dialect and East Banggai Dialect. East Banggai (EB) spread on parts of the western part of Banggai Islands Regency and partly in the Banggai Laut Regency area, in Labobo Bangkurung District, because according to Bergh (2018) that the origin of the people who inhabit the District Labobo Bangkurung were people from Banggai Kepulauan Regency Western region (Peling Barat) for 2 centuries, after that mixed with some immigrants from Peling Timur.

Nurhayati (2018) stated that the data were analyzed by applying a contrastive analysis to compare and found out the differences and similarities of imperatives in English and Acehnese. Based on the result, it was found that the types of imperatives in English and Acehnese were comparatively the same, i.e. positive imperative and negative imperatives. There were seven functions of imperative in English. They were as command, request, suggestion, prohibition, advice, invitation and direction. Meanwhile in Acehnese, there were nine functions of imperative. They were as command, prohibition, request, suggestion, invitation, advice, direction, compulsion and let imperative. Acehnese imperative sentence always used prefix of personal pronoun *neu*, *ta*, *ka*. From this fact, it concluded that there were slight differences of imperatives between English and Acehnese.

Vinolia (2015) explained the investigation was to found, described and analyzed the formation of the imperative sentence in German and Talaud language. The data was collected from some books that related to the

investigation and interview. In order to achieved the goal of the examination, the researcher used the contrastive method. The result of the investigation showed that the German and Talaud languages had the difference and equality in the formation of the imperative sentence.

A contrastive analysis of imperative sentences between English and Javanese language by Kurniawati (2013). Applied a contrastive analysis method of comparing and analyzing two languages. The analysis was contrastive meant compared two languages to found the similarities and differences in their languages. The results of this research were command sentences in English and Javanese bookmarks to indicated different functions, and types of command sentences in the language English and Javanese are positive command sentences and negative command sentences.

A contrastive analysis of imperative sentences in English and Batak Toba languages by Juwita (2009). The people compared two related languages, namely English and Toba Batak language. In analyzing the data, he looked for functions, types and markers of English and Batak Toba especially in imperative sentences. The results of his research showed that type and function imperative sentences in English and the Toba Batak language were the same, and in English and the Toba Batak language was generally marked with certain words or markers.

Somba (2017) analyzed the data used contrastive analysis method, which meant that the researcher contrasted the data between English and Saluan language to found out the similarities, and differences. There were two types of imperative sentences in English and Saluan language, namely positive and

negative imperative sentences. In terms of function, the imperative sentences both in English and Saluan Language had function as command, wish, invitation, instruction and warning. Though the imperative sentences in English and Saluan language had similarities, these languages showed differences in terms of the use of words which were related to the socio-cultural aspects.

It had been explained above that their research were different from this research. While Kurniawati (2013) and Vinolia (2015) were focused on English and Javanese, German and Talaud languages and Juwita (2009) were focused on the Batak language contrasts with English, and Nurhayati (2018) focused on researching the functions and types between Acehese and English while the writer wanted contrasting imperative sentences in Banggai with English.

The Banggai language of East Dialect also had its own uniqueness on verb morphological systems that are included in morphological studies. Study the morphology referred to in this study is in line with what was found by Matthews (2003), Ramlan (2012), and Chaer (2003), which were at linguistics that examines the intricacies of words and the effects of change changes in word structure with respect to the word group and meaning. In addition, according to Ramlan (2001) in morphological studies, there were several processes including is affixation, reduplication, composition, and zero change (zero derivation).

Limayas, 2013 conducted research entitled Conjunction in English and Banggai language (A Contrastive Analysis) was an attempt to contrast conjunction in both languages in terms of form, function, and meaning in order to found out the similarities and differences between English and Banggai language.

From the research finding above the researcher interested to applied imperative sentences in Banggai language and differentiation between previous study above the researcher conducted her research in speech act of imperative sentences and would conducted a research in society while Limayas has conduct her research entitled Conjunction in English and Banggai language in Senior High School.

Previous research was imperative but only focused on the functions and types of research supported by the structure of the Banggai language and the differences between English and Banggai so that this research hopefully found the different structures and sentences of the languages of Banggai and English.

B. Semantics

According to Karim (2011), semantics is the study of meaning in language. We knew that language is used to express meanings which were understood by others. But meanings exist in our minds and we can express what is in our minds through the spoken and written forms of language (as well as through gestures, action etc.). The sound patterns of language are studied at the level of phonology and the organization of words and sentences is studied at the level of morphology and syntax. These are in turn organized in such a way that people can convey meaningful messages or receive and understood messages. How is language organized in order to been meaningful? This is the question we ask and attempt to answer at the level of semantics. Semantics is that level of linguistic analysis where meaning is analyzed. It is the most abstract level of linguistic analysis, since people cannot saw or observe meaning as we can observe and record

sounds. Meaning is related very closely to the human capacity to thought logically and to understood. So when we try to analyze meaning, people are trying to analyze our own capacity to thought and understood our own ability to create meaning.

C. Sentence

1. Element of Sentence

A sentence consists of some element such as:

a. Subject

Rara (2005: 12) states that in grammar, subject is always contrasted to predicate and object, subject was word in a sentence about which something was or predicated or noun equivalent that carries out the action of a verb and which must agree with verb. It was normally of noun phrase in declarative clause and immediately after operator in question.

b. Predicate

Predicate is the part of a sentence or clause that expresses what is said of the subject and that usually consists of a verb with or without objects, complements, and adverbial modifiers. Then, there is a description of predicate as a word or a group of words that state something about the subject and includes everything in the sentence that is not included in the complete subject this meant that the complete predicate includes the simple predicate with its modifiers and the object with its modifiers. So the predicate usually follows the subject and identifies an action or a state of being.

Kusumawati (2009:27) states that predicate are the part of the sentence that contains a verb or verb phrase and its complements. The predicate always includes the verb and the words which came after the verb. The predicate verb in a sentence is a word or a group of words that told what is said about the simple subject. In other words, predicate is the things came after the subject of a sentence.

c. Object

Rara (2005:13) stated that objects like a subject are a noun phrase or clause with nominal function normally follows the subject and the verb phrase; and by the passive transformation, assumes the status of subject. Therefore, some verbs have an object (always a noun or pronoun). The object was the person or thing affected by the action described in the verb. Objects came in two types, direct and indirect. The direct object refers to the person or thing affected by the action of the verb. The indirect object refers to a person or thing who receives the direct object.

d. Complement

According to Rara (2005:13), complement was word, especially adjective and nouns used after verb such been and became qualifying the subject It was a non-phrase, an adjective phrase or a clause with nominal function, having a co referential relation with the subject or object. It sometimes follows the subject, verb phrase and object (if one is present). Complement does not became subject through the passive transformation.

e. Adverbial

Kusumawati (2009:30) states that an adverbial was an adverb, adverb phrase, adverbial clause, noun phrase, or prepositional phrase. It is generally mobile, i.e. is capable of occurring in more than one position in the clause, and was generally optional, i.e. may be added to or removed from a sentence without affecting its acceptability. It concerns the circumstances of the sentence (when, where) or relates the sentence to something else.

2. Types of Sentence

A sentence could've been a syntactic unit of one or more words that began with a capital letter and closes with a full halt or its rise to (! Or?) And communicates an free articulation. In scholastic composing, the sentence is the level at which you start to form sense in your writing, and where you would make syntactic botches. It is exceptionally supportive once you are composing, altering and editing was able to recognize the taking after sentence sorts Basic sentences, Compound sentences, Complex sentences, and Complex-compound sentences.

According to Maca (2015), Simple sentences is called moreover autonomous clause, contain subject and a verb, and it express a total thought. Within the taking after basic sentences, subjects are in italic and verbs are in bold. Example: a few understudies like to ponder English in their house.

Compound sentence is sentence that contains two autonomous clauses joined by facilitator. A few facilitator such as: for, and, nor, but, or, however, so. (Can be called FANBOYS). Facilitator could be taken after by comma (,) for the very

brief sentences. Within the taking after compound sentences, subjects are in italic and verbs are in bold. Example: I attempted to talk Spanish and my companion attempted to talk English. Complex sentences has autonomous clause joined by one or more subordinate clause. A complex sentence continuously contains a subordinator such as since, since, after, in spite of the fact that, or when or relative pronoun such as, that, which, or who. in the taking after complex sentences subject are in strong, verb, are italic, and subordinator. Example: the teacher returned the homework after she noticed the error. Compound -complex sentences increments could had been made to compound and complex sentences to form compound-complex sentences. A compound-complex sentence must have an autonomous clause and two or more other clauses. Example: While I was cooking he was still playing games on the computer.

D. Imperative Sentence

Imperative sentence is part of sentence, it has connection with mood. It is revealed by the language and also used for communication and sent message to the other people, it is directed the listener did something. According to Downing (2006:34), the imperative consists of the base form of the verb alone, without modals, tense, or aspect. It includes expression of command, invitation, suggestion, advice and prohibition. It is important here to pay more attention to the definition given “to ask someone to did something”, since there is a type of sentence which is called an asking sentence.

In this thesis, imperative is defined as a type of construction which is the only prototype a function which is an expression. This definition makes up refers to functional criteria related to getting someone to do it something. However, as a term, 'imperative' refers to the level of linguistic form. Consequently, 'imperative' is seen here as a grammatical category, not as a communicative function. Can you open the window? 'Will you open the window for me?' functions as a directive, but is more interrogative rather than imperative in terms of their grammatical characteristics. Especially temporarily The prototype function of imperatives is to issue directive, imperative speech acts not limited to this function. imperative clauses but will usually function as conditional statements, not as trying to get the receiver to make an order

In line with that, Rahardi (2005: 79) also states that sentences are imperative using the intention of commanding or asking the said partner to do something the request the speaker wants. Imperative sentences can range between orders very loud or harsh to very subtle requests or polite. Imperative sentences can also range from being ordered to do anything up to the prohibition of doing something. The development of the theory of signs or what is known as semiotics, is divided in three branches, namely: semantics, syntax, and pragmatics. Semantics are related with signs, syntax deals with a combination of signs (arrangement signs), while pragmatics deals with the origin, use, and due to the use of signs in language behavior. (Djajasudarma 1993: 21). Described in the linguistic dictionary that a marker has a meaning based on English Marker which is a tool like affixes, conjunctions, prepositions, and particles expressing grammatical characteristics,

word functions or constructs. and language French Significant which is an element of sign language in the form of a sound image expressed as a unit of language.

Stated Moeliono (1992: 285) states that command sentences are generally used to order someone or more to do something we are will. Orders are stern demanding orders smooth. The command sentence consists of a command sentence in the form of a prohibition, an ordinary invitation and requests or hopes. The command sentence is in the form of prohibition, namely the sentence commands that have the meaning of prohibitions shown to others and serves to prohibit someone or more from doing something, this sentence marked with the word 'don't'. The command sentence is the form of the invitation, namely the sentence an order that aims to invite someone or more to do what we are want. A command sentence in the usual form is a command sentence that has a meaning of being told to someone or more to do something that is desired. This command sentence can be marked with the particle 'lah'. Sentence command in the form of a request that is a sentence that contains meaning orders in the form of subtle requests.

According to Joshi (2014:2), imperative sentences used to give commands (orders). Imperative sentences are also used to give Imperative sentences are also used to made a request. You should use please' (or other polite word) in the beginning or at the end of the sentence to made a request. An imperative sentence began with the base (first) form of a verb which is also called verb word. In imperative sentence, subject - you' - is understood. However, for first and third

person imperative, imperative sentence began with let. You can end imperative sentence with period (.) or exclamation (!). Exclamation is used to showed direct and firm command. Imperative sentence includes expressions of command, invitation, suggestion, advice and prohibition. In accordance with Downing (2006: 6) the English imperative sentence can function to give a suggestion, invitation, prohibition and instruction. This research focuses on imperative sentences of English and Banggai language to reveal differences and similarities of imperative sentence both the language. The definition above explains that Imperative sentences forms are the result of paradigm where imperative sentences when we want to ask to did something. Imperative sentences should use please for polite request. It is using a verb 1 and subject "you" so can understood. When the plural using a let, Imperative sentences can be terminated with period (.) or exclamation (!) because imperative sentences using the sentence directly

E. Contranstive analysis

On the basis of the definition above, the writter may stated the contrastive analysis was linguistic field. The field relates to the comparison of two or more languages to found other differences and similarities between them. The similarities between the languages which were contrasted were not so important, because the used their diversities were at the basis of the comparison. The basis of the comparison meant the aspect of the languages which were contrasted. Talking the contrasted of imperative sentences in English and Banggai language dialect, their aspect was similar while the structure could be different.

According to Tarigan (2009), contrastive analysis is an activity that attempts to compare and identify differences and similarities of both languages. It is a work procedure of language activities comparing the structure of the L1 and L2 or any languages and identifying their differences from the two languages.

According to Geethakumary (2006: 32), contrastive linguistics has been redefined as “a sub discipline of linguistics concerned with comparison of two or more language or subsystem of language in order to determine both the differences and similarities between them. So a systematic comparative study analyzing needs to be done to get the result of differences and similarities by using the Whitman's theory (2005: 23) are way description, selection, contrasts and prediction. First description in this step, the researcher uses the tools of formal grammar; explicitly describe the two language in question. Second selection, a selection is made of certain forms - linguistic items, rules, structures – for contrast, since it is virtually impossible to contrast every possible facet of two languages. Whitman admits that the selection process' reflects the conscious and unconscious assumptions of the investigator”, which in turn affect exactly what forms are selected. Third contrast that is the mapping of one linguistic system on the other and specification of the relationship of one system on the other which rests on the validity of one's reference points. Prediction based on the first three procedures the writer formulate the prediction of difficulty. In addition, Lado (1986:235) in linguistic educational noted that contrastive analysis involves to three steps they are making a structural description about language which is discussed by researcher. Then it makes a conclusion all structures, its mean that

the researcher must wrap up all possible to every language level and compare.

Third, it compares two language structures after structure, with comparing every structure in two language systems. So researcher can find the problem in language and researcher can define the differences and similarities.

a. Elements of Imperative

Imperative are verbs used to gives orders, commands, and if you use please to made a request. It is one of the three moods of an English verb (indicative, imperative and subjunctive).

1. Command

According to Brown (2010), the command is given when there is power different between speaker and listener, the speaker has an authority to command the listener something.

For example: out of my way!

You can also use the imperative to made request, but you should use a polite word before the verb, Brown (2010).

For example: Please take a seat.

2. Requests

You can also use the imperative to make request, but you should use a polite word before the verb, Brown (2010).

For example: Please take a seat.

3. Suggestion

in suggestion "let's" indicates that the speaker is making suggestion that includes himself and people he is addressing, we may not, don't, let' instead of ,let's not , Rahardi (2005:8).

Example: let's have a drink

4. Prohibition

The Imperative Sentences as Prohibition In prohibition, the speaker forbids the listener to do something. It is concerned with the negative imperative, Rahardi (2005:9).

Example: Don't be late for school!

b. Function of Imperative Sentence

Those statements are strengthened by the statement of Azar (2003) who states that English imperative sentence is used to give a command, to made a polite request, to give a direction, advice, prohibition and suggestion. An imperative sentence plays an important in writing as well as in speaking. It is not very command in literary, but very important in everyday conversation language. Besides this, it is commonly used in advertisement, manual, instructions and road signs. In English, positive imperative can be in various ways: giving advice, request, command, invitation, and suggestion. Negative is constructed with do not or (don" t). As Hun (2000) said that in negative form it is always signaled by the markers do not, do not be and no imperative sentence includes expressions of command, invitation, suggestion, advice and prohibition. Based on the above

definitions, the imperative is used for a number of purposes. It can be used for giving a command, invitation, advice, suggestion, request, giving a direction or instruction, and prohibition.

c. Types of Imperative Sentences

Stated Aarts (1982), a sentence was classified in terms of the frame of linguistic use and its work in communication. This classification comprises of four sorts, namely:

Revelatory sentences, declarative sentences are sentences that contain explanatory sound and meaning general state or said something. Interrogative sentences, interrogative sentences are sentences that contain address sentences in general question meaning, and ordinarily this sentence is stamped with an address mark. Basic Sentences, imperative sentences are sentences containing command sound, and in general the meaning of commands and disallowances, and as a rule this sentence is checked with a period and a sign exciting. The sentence of exclamation, the outcry sentence may have been a sentence containing shout intensifiers, such as: how, hopefully.

d. Tense forms of imperative sentence

The following patterns was word order for imperative sentence:

Simple present tense

| |
|--------------------------------|
| Subject + verb 1 + complement. |
|--------------------------------|

(Maca, 2014)

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presented an investigative method that was divided into four parts: research type, data source, research instrument, and methods of data analysis.

A. Type of research

In conducting the research, the writer applied literary method to support this qualitative research. It usually regards an analysis, interpretation, and evaluation of literary work. The writer described every imperative sentence in Banggai language.

The process of obtained data or information at each stage (descriptive, reduction and selection) was done circularly, repeatedly with various ways and various sources.

B. Data source

1. Primary Data

Primary data was data obtained directly (without intermediaries) from the results of interviews obtained from sources or informants who were considered potentially providing relevant and actual information in the field. Primary data could had been in the form of an individual subject's opinion or groups, the results of observations of an event or activity, objects (physical) and test results.

2. Secondary Data

Secondary data was a source of research data obtained by research indirectly through intermediary media (obtained and recorded by other parties). Secondary data were generally in the form of historical records or reports which have been arranged in an archive (documentary data) which was duplicated and which was not published.

C. Research instrument

The data obtained by paying attention to the language used by native of Banggai language in Mbuang-Mbuang village, Bokan Kepulauan. For the English data it was taken from the English Books, dictionaries and linguistic literatures

a. Observation

Observation known as a way of collecting data was done with the writer fallen straight into the field. The purpose of using this method was in order to obtain concrete information in accordance with the field.

b. Interview

An interview was essentially a structured conversation where the writer asked aquestions and the other provides answers. The writer interviewed native Banggai speakers while the people sat together by giving some questions about imperative sentences in the Banggai language. For English the writer taked references from books and dictionaries to obtain to accurate information about the english the command times.

c. Documentation

In this study, to strengthen the results of observation and interview, a valuable source of information in qualitative research was a document. Sugiyono (2008) stated that documentation was written and pictured by someone used to obtain information. In conducting documentation method, the writer provided magazines, books, documents and etc. The function of documentation method was made for credible result of observation or interview. In this research, the documentation guide was subjects grade transcript.

d. Method of analysing data

Data structure analysis was analyzed using the theory from the theory used by the writer to Downing (2006:34), the imperative consists of the base form of the verb alone, without modals, tense, or aspect. It included expression of command, invitation, suggestion, advice and prohibition. while descriptive methods that clearly described the data in accordance with the prevailing reality about the use of imperative sentences between English and Banggai language and described the difference and the similarity of imperative sentences or question words in both languages. In addition, the writer also used the contrast method. With this method, the writer described the differences and similarities of the two languages.

D. Method of Collecting Data

The structure analysis data was analyzed by using descriptive method that described clearly the data in accordance with the prevailing realities about the used of Banggai and English imperative sentence. Besides, the writer also utilized

contrastive method. By this method, the writer tried to describe the differences and the similarity of both languages. After the writer entered the object of research or often referred to as a social situation (consisting of, places, actors / people, and activities), the writer perceived what has been asked. After having been found, then the writer asked people who were met at the place. After the question was given an answer, the writer analyzed what the answer given was true or not. If the answer to the question above was correct, a conclusion was made.



CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer presented the information of imperative sentences in simple present tense of English and Banggai.

A. Data Finding

a. The Structure of Imperative sentence between English and Banggai Language

Banggai language of imperative sentences in simple present tense was formed different where people could see of the sentences element position, and several edition particles in certain sentences which determined the imperative sentences.

If the imperative sentences form in English meant wanted to ask to do something. It was the same with the imperative sentences in Banggai language.

Banggai language, imperative sentences forms had the same in meaning like in English but the different were the imperatives sentences in Banggai language, element position in imperatives sentences.

In this section, the research data collected by the writer will be explained. The imperative sentence will be explained in to three classification called command, request, suggestion, prohibition depends on how the native speaker speaks.

a. Command

In this part, the writer found that there are several command sentences in the data found which have a meaning where someone was command and talked with other.

1) Data 1 → Sentence 1

Banggai Language:

Nur busoiyo komu lolonggu!

S P O A

English:

Nur wash your cloth

S P O A

From the **Data 1** → **sentence** above, the writer found the data structure which have the different from both languages. The difference between two sentences above is in the sentence structure which is in the Banggai language “*Nur busoiyo komu lolonggu*” has a sentence structure, such as; S - P - O - A, with the exclamation mark (!) in the end of the sentence. While, in English sentence “*Nur wash your cloth!*” has a sentence structure, such as; S - P - O - A, with the exclamation mark (!) in the end of the sentence.

The two sentences above are a command. In the Banggai language above, there are no specific words to explain an imperative sentence specifically, but in the sentence above is used by relying on certain intonations or emphasis that the interlocutor can understand what the speaker was said. Meanwhile in the English

sentence above, there are also no words that indicated an imperative sentences, therefore the sentence above relies on intonation to explain that the sentence is an imperative sentence. Besides that, there is an exclamation mark in both sentences in both languages.

b. Request

In this part, the writer found that there are several request sentences in the data found which have a meaning where someone was request and talked with other with use a polite word before the verb.

1) Data 2→Sentence 2

Banggai Language:

Tolongge, bukayo do taponno!
Req P O

English:

Open the door please!
P O Req

From the **Data 1 → Sentence 2** above, the writer found the data structure which have the different from both the languages. The difference between two sentences above is in the sentence structure which is in the Banggai language “*Tolongge, bukayo do taponno.*” has a sentence structure, such as; Req – P – O, with the period mark (.) in the end of the sentence. While, in English sentence “*Open the door please.*” has a sentence structure, such as; P – O – Req , with the period mark (.) in the end of the sentence.

The two sentences above are in the form of command but have a more polite meaning and this also includes as a request. In the Banggai language, the placement of the word to ask for help, "Tolongge" or "please" in English has a placement at the beginning of the sentence, but cannot be at the end of the sentence. Then in the Banggai language there is a particle "do" in front of the word "tapono" which is a word or particle that refers to the position of an object or something that is aimed at.

Meanwhile, in English the word request "please" or "tolongge" in the Banggai language, has two positions in the sentence, namely the beginning and the end of the sentence. Then there are no special particles in the sentence like Banggai language.

2) Data 3 → Sentence 3

Banggai Language:

Tabea Mongolikene yaku bokum bolu.

Req P O Comp

English:

Could you buy a new cloth for me.

Req P O Comp

From the **Data 3 → Sentence 3** above, the writer found the data structure which have the different from both the languages. The difference between two sentences above is in the sentence structure which is in the Banggai language "*Tabea Mongolikene yaku bokum bolu*" has a sentence structure, such as; Req –

P – O – Comp, with the period mark (.) in the end of the sentence. While, in English sentence “*Could you buy a new cloth for me*” has a sentence structure, such as; Req – P – O – Comp, with the period mark (.) in the end of the sentence.

The two sentences above are in the form of command but have the meaning of a more polite expression and this also includes as a request. In the Banggai language above the placement of the word to ask someone to buy accordingly was to use the word "Tabea" or "Could you" in English and these two words are sentences to ask for help as well as ordering them subtly, especially to the closest friends. Then there is the addition of the word "mongolikene" which comes from the word "mongoli" or "buy" in English, but there is an additional prefix at the end of the word, namely the prefix "kene", this word refers to someone's activity to do something. Besides, the word "kene" also has a meaning that is not prefix, it can have its own meaning as in the word "bekene" which means "to give".

Meanwhile in English the word asking for help "Could you" or "Tabea" in the Banggai language only has one placement in the sentence, which is at the end of the sentence. Then there is no prefix in the verb or the predicate, namely "buy" or "mongolikene" in the Banggai language.

3) Data 4 → Sentence 4

Banggai language:

Tolongge munggubai yaku kopi mengko gelas
 Req P O A

English:

Make me a cup of coffee please.

P O A Req

From the **Data 4 → Sentence 4** above, the writer found the data structure which have the different from both the languages. The difference between two sentences above is in the sentence structure which is in the Banggai language “*Tolongge mungubai yaku kopi mengko gelas*” has a sentence structure, such as; Req – P – O – A, with the period mark (.) in the end of the sentence. While, in English sentence “*Please make me a cup of coffee*” has a sentence structure, such as; P – O – A – Req, with the period mark (.) in the end of the sentence.

The two sentences above are in the form of command but have the meaning of a more polite expression and this also includes as a request. In the Banggai language above the placement of the word to ask someone to buy accordingly was to used the word "Tolongge" or "please" in English and these two words are sentences to ask for help as well as ordering them subtly. Then the placement of the adverb in the sentence begins with "coffee" or "coffee" in English and then ends with the word "mengko glasses" which means "a cup" in English.

c. Suggestion

In this section, the writer found that in one of the imperative types, namely suggestio, there are several data obtained through the data collected as follows.

1) Data 5 → Sentence 5

Banggai Language:

irsan kolubat ndanggu bonua

S P A

Singgayo yaku, kami polalaing posinggat.

P O Complement

English:

irsan come to my house

S P A

Come over to me, then we will go together

P O Complement

From the **Data 5** → **Sentence 5** above, the writer found the data structures which have the different from both the languages. The difference between two sentences above is in the sentence structure which is in the Banggai language

“*Singgayo yaku, kami polalaing posinggat*” has a sentence structure, such as; P – O – Complement, with the period mark (.) in the end of the sentence. While, in English sentence “*Come over to me, then we will go together*” has a sentence structure, such as; P – O – Complement, with the period mark (.) in the end of the sentence.

The two sentences above are in the form of suggestion. In Banggai language, the word position placement gives suggestion to someone depending on intonation and also sentence context. In the sentence above, someone is talking about plans to visit a place, then the second person give the suggestion that he also wants to go. Therefore, he asked and advised the first person to come over his house, so that they could go together. Then in Banggai, there is no modal auxiliary in the sentence which describes the future time. However, English has this as in the sentence above.

2) Data 6 → Sentence 6

Banggai Language:

Kalu mola Papa banggalo mo bassup.

Adv S P O

English:

It is better if you stop smoking.

Adv Cond S P O

From the **Data 6 → Sentence 6** above, the writer found the data structures which have the different from both the languages. The difference between two sentences above is in the sentence structure which is in the Banggai language “*Kalu mola Papa banggalo mo bassup*” has a sentence structure, such as; Adv – S – P – O, with the period mark (.) in the end of the sentence. While, in English sentence “*It is better if you stop smoking*” has a sentence structure, such as; Adv – Conditional – S – P – O, with the period mark (.) in the end of the sentence.

The two sentences above are in the form of suggestions. In Banggai language, the placement of the word position gives a suggestion to someone depending on the intonation and context of the sentence. In the sentence above, someone suggested his father to stop smoking, on the grounds that smoking can harm his health. Then in Banggai language, there is no more specific word form to indicate the condition of the situation such as English, namely the word "if".

d. Prohibition

In this section, the writer found that in one of the imperative types, namely prohibition, there are several data obtained through the data collected as follows.

1) Data 7 → Sentence 7

Banggai Language:

Nyai molitio yaku!
Neg P O

English:

Don't be mad at me!
Neg P O

From the **Data 7 → Sentence 7** above, the writer found the data structures which have the similarity from both the languages. The difference between two sentences above is in the sentence structure which is in the Banggai language "*Nyai molitio yaku!*" has a sentence structure, such as; Neg – P – O, with the exclamation mark (!) in the end of the sentence. While, in English sentence "*Don't be mad at me!*" has a sentence structure, such as; Neg – P – O, with the exclamation mark (!) in the end of the sentence.

The two sentences above are in the part of the prohibition sentence. In Banggai language, there is the word called "nyai" or "don't" in English which is one of the words a person prohibits from speaking to the other person. Then in the sentence of the Banggai language above, there is no conjunction between the verb and the object in the sentence.

Meanwhile in English, there is also a word which is prohibited, namely the word "don't". Then there is a conjunctive word in the sentence, namely the word "at" which refers to the object spoken of by the speaker.

2) Data 8 → Sentence 8

Banggai Language:

Nyai mo pakeo daku bokkum
Neg P O

English:

Don't wear my clothes!
Neg P O

From the **Data 8 → Sentence 8** above, the writer found the data structures which have the similarity from both the languages. The similarities between two sentences above is in the sentence structure which is in the Banggai language "*Nyai mo pakeo daku bokkum!*" has a sentence structure, such as; Neg – P – O, with the exclamation mark (!) in the end of the sentence. While, in English sentence "*Don't wear my clothes!*" has a sentence structure, such as; Neg – P – O, with the exclamation mark (!) in the end of the sentence.

The two sentences above are part of the sentence in the form of prohibition. In Banggai language, there is the word "nyai" or "don't" in English which is one of the words to prohibit someone from doing something. Then, in the Banggai sentence above there is the word "mo" which is one of the reference words for the object in the sentence, so that the interlocutor can understand what the speaker

means, which the speaker forbids wearing his clothes. In addition, the use of the particle "mo" is very strongly suppressive and it is also a characteristic of the Banggai language.

Meanwhile in English, there is also a word which is prohibited, namely the word "don't". Then there are no special particle additions used in English sentences like Banggai language.

3) Data 9 → Sentence 9

Banggai Language:

Nyai mo manggan lukis doi meja bukkono!

Neg P O A

English:

Don't eat the cake on the table!

Neg P O A

From the **Data 9 → Sentence 9** above, the writer found the data structures which have the similarity from both the languages. The similarities between two sentences above is in the sentence structure which is in the Banggai language "*Nyai mo manggan lukis doi meja bukkono*" has a sentence structure, such as; Neg – P – O – A, with the exclamation mark (!) in the end of the sentence. While, in English sentence "*Don't eat the cake on the table!*" has a sentence structure, such as; Neg – P – O – A, with the exclamation mark (!) in the end of the sentence.

The two sentences above are part of the sentence in the form of prohibition. In Banggai language, there is the word "nyai" or "don't" in English which is one of

the words to prohibit someone from doing something. Then, in the Banggai sentence above there is the word "mo" which is one of the reference words for the object in the sentence, so that the interlocutor can understand what the speaker means, which the speaker forbids to eat the cake on the table. In addition, the use of the particle "mo" is very strongly suppressive and it is also a characteristic of the Banggai language. Then, In the sentence above, there is an adverb that is preceded by the word "doi meja" which means "the table" in English, then ends with the word "bukkono" or "on" in English. From the position of each word has a difference with English. The English language explains adverbs beginning with the word "on" followed by the word "the table".

4) Data 10→Sentence 10

Banggai Language:

Nyai mo mansau doi poopok!

Neg P A

English:

Don't shower at night!

Neg P A

From the **Data 10→ Sentence 10** above, the writer found the data structures which have the similarity from both the languages. The similarities between two sentences above is in the sentence structure which is in the Banggai language “*Nyai mo mansau doi poopok!*” has a sentence structure, such as; Neg – P – A, with the exclamation mark (!) in the end of the sentence. While, in English

sentence “*Don't shower at night!*” has a sentence structure, such as; Neg – P – A, with the exclamation mark (!) in the end of the sentence.

The two sentences above are part of the sentence in the form of prohibition. In Banggai language, there is the word "nyai" or "don't" in English which is one of the words to prohibit someone for doing something. Then, in the Banggai sentence above there is the word "mo" which is one of the reference words for the someone who being talked by the speaker in the sentence, so that the interlocutor can understand what the speaker means, which the speaker forbids to take a shower at night.

e. The Different Between English And Banggai Language Imperative Structure.

Looking at the example of imperative sentences in English and Banggai language. The writer made the recapitulations of both languages formed in imperative sentences showed below:

Table 1

Command and Request

| Data | Banggai Language | English | Contrastive |
|------|------------------|---------|-------------|
| | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| 1 | Nur busoiyo komu lolonggu! (S - P - O - A!) | Nur wash your cloth (S - P - O - A!) | Banggai language and English there is no difference between the two sentences above, the two sentences above both rely on intonation and meaning of the expression |
| 2 | Tolongge, bukayo doi taponu (Req - P - O) | Open the door please (P - O - Req) | In Banggai language: There is the word "Tolongge" or "please" which is a request and is placed at the beginning of the sentence. English: There is the word "Please" or "Help, which is a request and is placed at the end of the sentence. |
| 3 | Tabea Mongolikene yaku bokum bolu (Req - P - O - Comp) | Could you buy a new cloth for me (Req - P - O - Comp) | In Banggai language: There is the word "Tabea" which is interpreted as a request in a sentence English: There is the word "Could you" which is interpreted as a request in a sentence |
| 4 | Tolongge mungubai yaku kopi mengko gelas (Req - P - O - A) | Please make me a cup of coffee P - O - A - Req | In Banggai language: There is the word "Tolongge" or "please" which is a request and is placed at the beginning of the |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| | | | <p>sentence.</p> <p>English: There is the word "Please" or "Tolongge", which is a request and is placed at the end of the sentence.</p> |
|--|--|--|---|

Table 2
Suggestion

| Data | Banggai Language | English | Contrastive |
|------|--|--|--|
| 5 | Singgayo yaku, kami polalaing posinggat (P - O - Comp) | Come over to me, then we will go together (P - O - Comp)! | From both the sentences between Banggai language and English there is no difference between the two sentences above, the two sentences above both rely on intonation and meaning of the expression |
| 6 | Kalu mola Papa banggalo mo bassup (Adv - S - P - O) | It is better if you stop smoking (Adv - Conditional - S - P - O) | <p>In Banggai language: There is no addition of the conditional clause classification in the sentence.</p> <p>English: There is an additional conditional clause classification in the sentence, namely "if"</p> |

Table 3

Prohibition

| Data | Banggai Language | English | Contrastive |
|------|---|---|--|
| 7 | Nyai molitio yaku! (Neg – P – O) | Don't be mad at me! (Neg – P – O) | Banggai language and English there is no difference between the two sentences structure above, the two sentences above both rely on intonation and meaning of the expression. |
| 8 | Nyai mo pakeo daku bokkum! (Neg – P – O) | Don't wear my clothes! (Neg – P – O) | In Banggai language: There is a particle "mo" in the sentence which refers to the object or person being talked by the speaker. English: There are no special particles used in sentences to refer to an object or a person. |

| | | | |
|----|--|--|---|
| 9 | Nyai mo manggan lukis doi meja bukono (Neg – P – O – A) | Don't eat the cake on the table! (Neg – P – O – A) | In Banggai language: In the sentence there is an adverb that starts with the word "doi Meja" which in English means "table", then ends with the word "bukono" or "on" in English. From the position of each word has a difference with English. English describes adverbs beginning with the word "on" followed by the word "the table". English: there is an adverb that starts with the word "on" and ends with the word "the table" |
| 10 | Nyai mo mansau doi poopok! (Neg – P – A) | Don't shower at night! (Neg – P – A) | Banggai language and English there is no difference between the two sentences structure, the two sentences above both rely on intonation and the meaning of the expression. |

B. Discussion

From the findings of the data above, the author understood that there are differences and similarities between the two languages. In this section the authors analyze it using contractive analysis.

Imperative sentences in the form of commands and requests are also in the form of sentences in Data 1 which have similarities in the sentence structure, which are both preceded by Subject (S) + Predicate (P) + Object (O) + Adverb (A) and ended by an exclamation mark (!). In Data 2, according to the sentence structure there are differences between the two languages. In Banggai language,

the sentence begins with the word request, namely the word "please" as Req + Predicate (P) + Object, and ends with a period mark (.). While in English the sentence begins with Predicate (P) + Object (O) + Request (Req) and ends with a period (.). In data 3 both sentences have the same structure. In the Banggai language the request sentence used is the word "tabea", and in English the word used is the word "could you". Therefore, the two words both have the same expression meaning, where both words have the meaning of asking for help from the other person and at the same time as a polite request. Then in **data 4**, the two sentences have a different structure, in Banggai language the position of the word request "please" is often used in front of the sentence, and this is clearly different from English which more often used the word "please" at the end of the sentence, and this implies the speech polite.

The Imperative sentences in the form of suggestions have differences as well as similarities. In data 5 there is a structural similarity between the language proudii and also English, both of which have the structure Predicate (P) + Object (O) + Complement (Comp) and end with a period. In Data 6, there is a similarity in structure between the two sentences, but English has an added element in the sentence, namely the word "if" which has a function as a conditional clause.

The imperative sentences in the form of prohibition have differences as well as similarities. In data 7 there is a structural similarity between Banggai language and also English, both of which have the structure Negative (Neg) + Predicate (P)

+ Object (O) and end with an exclamation point. In Data 8, there is a similarity in structure between the two sentences, however Banggai language has the addition of the particle "mo" in the sentence which has a function as a reference word for the object addressed or for someone. Meanwhile in English there are no more specific particles because the sentence relies on the context of the sentence only. In data 9, the structure used between the two sentences has an similarity, namely Negative (neg) + Predicate (P) + Object (O) + Adverb (A). However, In the sentence of Banggai language, there is an adverb that starts with the word "doi Meja" which in English means "table", then ends with the word "bukono" or "on" in English. From the position of each word has a difference with English. English describes adverbs beginning with the word "on" followed by the word "the table". While, in English there is an adverb that starts with the word "on" and ends with the word "the table". In the data 10, there is no difference between Banggai language and English sentences structure, the two sentences above both rely on intonation and the meaning of the expression, then the structure used begins with Negative (neg) + Predicate (P) + Adverb (A).

From the data collected by the researcher, there are 20 data as the main data, 10 data are taken from the proud language based on the data taken through recorded conversations, then 10 data are taken from English which are adjusted to the proud language data then translated according to the language often used by English speaking people.

The theory used by the writer to Downing (2006:34), the imperative consists of the base form of the verb alone, without modals, tense, or aspect. It includes expression of command, invitation, suggestion, advice and prohibition. It is important here to pay more attention to the definition given “to ask someone to do something”, since there is a type of sentence which is called an asking sentence.

The previous study showed there were two types of imperative sentences in English and Saluan language, namely positive and negative imperative sentences. Though the imperative sentences in English and Saluan language had similarities, these languages showed differences in terms of the use of words which were related to the socio-cultural aspects Somba (2017). Command sentences in English and Javanese bookmarks to indicated different functions, and types of command sentences in the language English and Javanese were positive command sentences and negative command sentences Kurniawati (2013). Based on the result, it was found that the types of imperatives in English and Acehnese were comparatively the same, i.e. positive imperative and negative imperatives Nurhayati (2018). In the explanation above, the researcher could enriched the results of the study by examining other aspects, namely in terms of structure on position elements in simple present tense sentences. The limitation in this writing focused on finding the structure of English and Banggai language imperative sentences form as well as the different between English and Banggai language imperative structure.

Alcazar (2014:87) stated that A similar restriction holds of the tense of the imperative in that the grammatical category features fewer possible values. Imperative tense is limited to a present or (near) future interpretation (do it now/tomorrow/next year); the past tense is not attested in English (do it yesterday!). A counterfactual past imperative is possible in some languages Spanish. From the above statement that the imperative sentences has only 1 tense that was simple present was limited because the imperative sentences was used spontaneously without using the object or subject. Another assumption about the imperative sentence comes from Hall (1993:224) who said that imperative sentences are used to express a command or request. Those statements are strengthened by the statement of Azar (2003:213) who stated that imperative sentences are used to give commands, make polite request and give directions. It seems that the use of imperative sentence is wide and variously. This sentence is also called the sentence order or request. Imperative sentence is a sentence which aims to give orders to others to do something. In oral form, sentence intonation is characterized by high command. Imperative sentence is a sentence that is set up to provoke the response in the form of the action.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After analyzing some problems in previous chapter, the writer made conclusion and suggestion as follow:

A. Conclusion

From Banggai language and English there are differences in the structure of the imperative sentence. It is analyzed based on the sentence structure and the meaning of the expression of the two sentences. It can be seen in the **data 2** (Req – P – O) and in English which has a structure (P – O – Req), in the **data 4** of Banggai language which has a structure (Req–P–O–A) and in English has a structure (P–O–A–Req). In the **data 6** of banggai language has a structure (Adv–S–P–O) and the English language which has a structure (Adv – Conditional – S – P – O).

Meanwhile, the similarities of imperative sentences between Banggai language and English also will be analyzed based on the sentence structure and the meaning of the expression of the two sentences. It can be seen in the **data 1** (S - P - O – A!) and in English which has a structure (S - P - O – A!). In the **data 3** of Banggai language which has a structure (Req – P – O – Comp) and in English has a structure (Req – P – O – Comp). In the **data 5** of banggai language has a structure (P - O – Comp) and the English language which has a structure (P - O – Comp). In the **data 7** of banggai language has a structure (Neg – P – O)and the English language which has a structure (Neg – P – O). In the **data 8** of banggai

language has a structure (Neg – P – O) and the English language which has a structure (Neg – P – O). In the **data 9** of banggai language has a structure (Neg – P – O – A) and the English language which has a structure (Neg – P – O – A). In the **data 10** of banggai language has a structure (Neg – P – A) and the English language which has a structure (Neg – P – A).

Besides that, the writer concluded that in the Banggai language there are a specific particles in the sentence which are the reference words to describe the object being talked about or someone like the words "*mo*" and "*doi*".

B. Suggestion

In constructing the sentences both English and Banggai language people it needs to determine the subject, object and complement carefully. The writer would like to give some suggestion that the study of contrastive analysis of imperative sentences of Banggai language and English is still rarely studied. Therefore, this research needs to be developed so this research can develop the ability of language as well as reestablish the existence of regional language. The research that can be studied by the next witer is doing contrastive analysis of English language with other dialects. The writer also suggests to the reader especially of Banggai language as an English learners for considering that English is easier than Banggai language because English structure is more simple than Banggai language. The writer also realizes that this research still has many mistakes. Therefore, the writer needs suggestion and criticism to make this

research better. The writer hopes for the next writer can do further research related to this research.



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List of Informan

| No | Name | Gender | Age |
|----|---------------------|--------|-----|
| 1 | Laguna Niliason S.H | L | 64 |
| 2 | Rusmini | P | 67 |
| 3 | Irnayati Spd | P | 30 |
| 4 | Hasna Adama | P | 50 |
| 5 | Sahmia Nialiason | P | 62 |
| 6 | Hi. Abudin | L | 77 |
| 7 | Risnawati | P | 40 |
| 8 | Maali | L | 86 |
| 9 | Abdul Gani | L | 56 |
| 10 | Sugiono Rihama | L | 76 |
| 11 | Yusnia | P | 47 |
| 12 | Harbun Adama | L | 59 |
| 13 | Edi | L | 60 |
| 14 | Balhudin | L | 58 |
| 15 | Rusliadi | L | 61 |
| 16 | Aswar Gastam | L | 57 |
| 17 | Hi Usman Maela | L | 74 |
| 18 | Rudi Yaisa | L | 72 |
| 19 | Murna | P | 73 |
| 20 | Nuraisya | P | 46 |



APPENDICES

Transcript 1

The conversation below was carried out by a man named irsan with his male cousin

Banggai language:

Sepupu ; irsan modowa ko taus

irsan ; doya!

Sepupu : doai kubur, doaki busio komu nene tokon tawa na paliasa

Irsan : sunye kalu modowa mondok ko cuaca kita kitayo nanti

Sepupu : kalu ko taus doi kubur irsan kolubat ndanggu bonua ko **singgayo**

yaku kita polalain doi kubur sama-sama

Irsan :bai modowa, yaku nene dano nunggu limang

Sepupu :bobula?

Irsan ; daku taus doi banggai nunggu lilimang kidik

Sepupu : hooo kalu bagitu yaku bapesandoi ko **mongoli yaku bokum balu**

Irsan : modowamo kalu akingulupayo

Sepupu : nyai!!! ko neneke kio daku bokum balu napa lebaran

Irsan : hoo, io yaku mulemo lolok doi yaku bonua yaku mansau

Sepupu : ok yaku juga kion mansau yaku mulemo juga.

English:

Cousin : irsan will go tomorrow

Irsan ; where!

Cousin : at the grave, did you not the tombstones of your grandmother and grandfather.

Irsan : know that tomorrow the weather will be good but we'll see

- Cousin : if you go to the grave you come to my house **Come over to me, then we will go together**
- Irsan : tomorrow, I remember my work
- Cousin : for what?
- Irsan : I go to banggai, I have a little work
- Cousin : hooo, if the so I will order in **you buy a new cloth for me.**
- Irsan : just tomorrow if I don't forget
- Cousin : don't!!! you should be remember there are no new clothes for
EID
- Irsan : hooo. L will go home an take a shower
- Cousin : I'm going hame too because I haven't showered yet.

Transcript 2

The conversation below was carried out by a woman named nur with her mother

Banggai language:

- Nur : mama, Modoa Yaku toon taus doi banggai
- Mama : babula?
- Nur : dano, yaku mongoli ko lange doi banggai
- Mama : nyaimo, kolange modoa dano ko lamean Doi bonua maka kio komo
tombonio mama
- Nur : mmmmm... Modoa maka ku kitayo makalau doia kolangge
penting tuuno sio yaku taus
- Mama : hoo. Kabudon doia yaku motunni banggapa mo tombonio yaku
- Nur : ijje, doia bai monddok
- Mama : bai, kiomu taus **busoiyo komu lolonggu** tukon daunggene mama
kona
- Nur : Yo, Mama Soiyang

English:

- Nur : mother tomorrow I plan to go to Banggai
- Mother : for what!

Nur : there are buying goods in Banggai
 Mother : No, because tomorrow there is an event at home and no one will

help Mother

Nur : mmmm, I will see tomorrow because it is very important that I go

Mother : hooo, then mother find someone to help mother

Nur : yes that's good

Mother : But before you go **wash your clothes** and have them with you

Nur : ok dear mother.

Transcript 3

The conversation below was carried out by the child and his father

Banggai language:

Papa : pau, tomboni yaku **munggubai yaku kopi mengko gelas**

Anak : njjemiano, bolukon buddo yaku monggubaikene ko kopi

Papa : mba miano doi kecamatan sodo na lubat tadodon

Anak : hooo. Tili kabudon

Papa : hooo. Ijje tukon nyaimu toliminggene **bukayo doi taponu** komo doi bibilo makana tarang

Anak : ijje. Napa yaku bukayo bai siona lapa yaku monggubaikene kopido

Papa : ijje

Anak : papa, yaku kabimo tuliminggene mo pailukonggom kona mondokan **banggalo mu basusup** coba kitayo papa komu sopoyon akimo kai na tatangaling

Papa : hiii, akina mola bai sio papa na pikikene

Anak : kadange monginum paisu boli akina tosungi komu sopoyon

Papa : hoo, ijje bai monggoli kene papa pakulo doi labotan mo melel makalau doi mo papa na pokonoian

Anak : hoo, ijje kalu yaku taus doi labotan maka ku monggoli konggom

Papa : yo, yaku taus doi salan loluk possung do tamu doia kecamatan

Anak : yo

English:

Father : son **Please make a cup of coffee**

Child : for whom? I didn't make coffee earlier

Father : for a guest from the district he just came

Child : hoo, wait then

Father : hoooo, yes and also **open the door** on the side for light

Child : yes, I'll close it later but I'll make a cap first

Father : yes

Child : Daddy, I almost forgot, **It is better if you stop smoking** Look at daddy, his cough is not getting better

Father : hiii, you can't but later father try to stop

Child : Drinking lots of new water does not improve my father's form

Father : hoo, yes but father will buy medicine at a shop that is liquid because it is what father matches

Child : hoo, yes if I go to the stall I'll buy it

Father : ok I will go to the front first and meet the guests from the district

Child : ok

Transcript 4

The conversation below was carried out by older sister and brother

Banggai language:

Kakak : utus popoisik, modoa ko mollo yaku doi lamean banikan

Adik : doi Nanndo?

Kakak : doi Bungin

Adik : njemiano komo banikah

Kakak : Ela Tukon Hamjan

Adik : mollo bai **Nyai molitio yaku** kalu polong dombala

Kakak : bula naki ku lit samba ko banggapi mo banikah ko mansau popok momeng, yaku **bontikenomu nyaimu mansau popok**

Adik : ijje, yaku akimo ku iyase mo mansau popok makalau yaku nonomiomo masakit kosabap mansau popok

Kakak : monddok kalu bunu doiya eee tukon **Nyai mo manggan lukis doi**

meja bukkono

Adik : kosabapo?

Kakak : kom sepupu kona koiyo napa yana tunnio bobus kiyono bolikon
yana kokil

Adik : ijje, aki kai ku kane. utus babasal yaku tetebakom nyai mu pakeo
do bukkumo doi lamari kolangge yaku yase mo pakeo napa

Kakak : yo

English:

Older sister : brother tomorrow you will join older brother at the wedding

Brother : where?

Older sister : Bungin

Brother : who is married

Older sister : Ela with Hamjan

Brother : come rich but **Don't be mad at me** when you get there

Older sister : how not to get angry every time someone gets married you often
take a shower at night, told you **don't shower at night**

Brother : yes, I doesn't want to take a shower at night because I've been
sick because of taking a bath at night

Older sister : good then and also **don't eat cake on the table**

Brother : because!

Older sister : cousin has it later he will look for a new one, no later he will cry

Brother : yes I doesn't eat, older brother i leave a message **don't wear my
Clothes** in the cupboard because i want to wear it for a while

Older sister : yes

AUTOBIOGRAPHY



Moh. Irsan was born in the Mbuang-Mbuang village, Bokaan kepulauan, Banggai laut, Central Sulawesi, December 28, 1998 from the couple, Laguna Niliason and Martina Maali modest life. His hobbies are listening to pop song and dangdut song, singing and watching movies, His first education was in SDN Mbuang-Mbuang for 6 years until 2011. Then, he went to Mbuang-Mbuang 1 Public High School until 2013 after finishing it then he continued his education to studied at the level of SMAN 1 Banggai graduating in 2016. In 2016 he went to Makassar to continue his studies in Bosowa University Makassar Faculty of Literature and majoring in English literature.



PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN BANGGAI LAUT

KECAMATAN BOKAN KEPULAUAN

DESA MBUANG-MBUANG

Nomor : 140/169/PD-MBB/2020
 Lamp : -
 Perihal : Rekomendasi Penelitian

Mbuang-Mbuang, 19 Oktober 2020
 Kepada
 Yth. Bapak kepala desa
 Di,
Mbuang-Mbuang

Menindaklanjuti surat dari Universitas Bosowa Fakultas Sastra No.A 048/FS/Unibos/VIII/2020 tanggal 18 Agustus 2020 perihal tersebut di atas, maka bersama ini disampaikan kepada bapak bahwa:

Nama : Moh.Irsan
 Nomor Stanbuk : 45 16 051 007
 Program Study : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
 Judul : "Contrastive Analysis of Imperative English and Banggai Language"

Bermaksud mengadakan penelitian pada intansi/wilayah banggai laut dalam rangka pengumpulan data laporan lapangan sesuai dengan judul diatas, yang akan dilaksanakan mulai tanggal 19 Agustus sampai 19 oktober. Atas maksud tersebut kiranya Bapak dapat memberikan bantuan dan fasilitas seperlunya.

demikian surat rekomendasi ini diberikan untuk dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Mengetahui
 An kepala desa
 Sekretaris desa

